

8.—*New South African Micro-Lepidoptera*.—By E. MEYRICK,
B.A., F.R.S.

THE specimens which form the subject of the following notes were entrusted to me through the courtesy of Dr. L. Péringuey, and the types are in the collection of the South African Museum.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

AGDISTIS CRIOCEPHALA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 19–20 mm. Head dark grey irrorated with white, frontal prominence moderate, rounded. Palpi moderate, dark fuscous sprinkled with white, apex of second and terminal joints white. Antennæ over $\frac{1}{2}$, fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Forewings very narrow at base, moderately dilated posteriorly, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; rather dark fuscous irregularly and suffusedly irrorated with whitish, the triangular space rather lighter fuscous and not irrorated; three small round suffused dark fuscous spots at inverted apex of this space and on its lower margin at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing, and a fourth on its upper margin beyond third: cilia fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings fuscous, towards tornus and on termen with some dark fuscous scales; cilia fuscous, tips whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Troe Troe, in October; three specimens. Very similar to *adactyla* and *satanas*, from both of which it may be separated by the rounded frontal prominence (in them acute).

TORTRICIDÆ.

CACOEZIA HELIASPIS, n. sp.

♀. 27–31 mm. Head and thorax dark reddish-brown, thorax lighter posteriorly. Palpi short, ascending, reddish-ochreous-brown. Abdomen orange. Forewings oblong, costa very strongly arched towards base, concave posteriorly, apex prominent, round-pointed,

termen vertical, concave below apex, rounded-prominent beneath; ochreous-brown, marbled throughout with a pale ashy-purplish gloss; some very fine irregular dark fuscous striæ more or less indicated; basal patch outlined by a similar stria, obtusely angulated in middle, preceded on dorsum by a spot of dark reddish-fuscous suffusion, base of costa suffused with dark reddish-fuscous; central fascia outlined by two similar striæ, gradually dilated downwards, rather narrow on costa, moderately broad on dorsum, suffused with rather dark reddish-fuscous towards both extremities; costal patch semi-oval, dark reddish-fuscous, anteriorly edged by a similar stria running to termen above tornus: cilia ochreous-brown, suffused with reddish-fuscous on upper part of termen and dark fuscous at apex. Hindwings bright deep orange, at apex with one or two reddish-fuscous strigulæ; cilia yellowish, with reddish-fuscous basal line.

NATAL, Durban (Leigh); two specimens.

TORTRIX CAPENSANA Walk.

CAPE COLONY, King William's Town.

PROSELENA IONEPHELA, n. sp.

♂. 16-17 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, more or less tinged with brownish. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint externally suffused with fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish-ochreous; costa suffused with yellow-brownish towards base; a streak of ferruginous suffusion along dorsum from near base to tornus, expanding into a moderately large suffused prætornal blotch: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown and Clanwilliam, in January (Lightfoot); three specimens. This is a very interesting occurrence, the genus *Proselena* being hitherto known only from Australia and New Zealand, especially the latter; to some of the New Zealand species the present one is very similar.

GELECHIADÆ.

SITOTROGA CEREALELLA Ol.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); nine specimens. An importation, not previously recorded but doubtless common in granaries; the larva feeds on stored grain, and is a destructive pest.

ANACAMPSIS OXYSPILA, n. sp.

♂. 9–10 mm. Head and thorax bronzy-fuscous, face whitish. Palpi white, terminal joint lined with black. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen bronzy-grey. Forewings broad-lanceolate, apex somewhat produced, acute; 6 and 7 out of 8; dark fuscous, with a faint purplish tinge; opposite triangular whitish costal and dorsal spots at $\frac{2}{3}$, almost meeting; cilia fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot), one specimen; and I possess one from TRANSVAAL, Pretoria, taken in February (Janse).

GELECHIA CHERSOPHILA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12–13 mm. Head and thorax greyish-ochreous mixed with grey, face ochreous-grey-whitish. Palpi brownish sprinkled with whitish and black, terminal joint almost as long as second, with indistinct whitish band below middle. Antennæ whitish-grey ringed with blackish. Abdomen light bronzy-grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; light greyish-ochreous or brownish-ochreous, finely irrorated with ferruginous, with scattered black scales; a blackish dot in middle of base, and one on costa near base; a small black spot on costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, tending to connect with a patch of black irroration in disc obliquely beyond it, terminated beneath by small blackish plical stigma; discal stigmata blackish, first small, obliquely beyond plical, second larger, elongate, its posterior extremity bent downwards; a small group of dark fuscous scales on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; similar groups at tornus and apex, and a larger spot of dark fuscous suffusion near before apex; sometimes one or two dark fuscous costal dots towards apex; cilia pale brownish-ochreous, basal half sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in January (Lightfoot); four specimens. Belongs to the group of *obsoletella* and *instabilella*.

GELECHIA TRISIGNIS Meyr.

♂ ♀. 16–17 mm. Seven specimens, all differing from the described type-example in possessing more or less dark fuscous suffusion along costal edge of forewings, variable in amount, in the darkest specimen forming a well-marked streak from near base to near apex, and also some dark fuscous scales on tornal edge and in cilia; they seem however to belong certainly to the same species.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown and Kalk Bay, in March (Lightfoot). Described from Transvaal.

PHTHORIMÆA OPERCULELLA Z.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay and King William's Town. An imported pest, very destructive to the potato.

ENCOLPOTIS, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, drooping, filiform. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with vein 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 out of 7, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, apex produced, termen sinuate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

Allied to *Brachmia*, but differing in the neururation of forewings.

ENCOLPOTIS XANTHORIA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15–18 mm. Head and thorax light brownish, face suffused with white. Palpi brown, second joint suffused with white above and internally. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate-concave, rather strongly oblique; ferruginous-brown, with a prismatic-bluish gloss, darkest towards costa; stigmata represented by spots of dark fuscous suffusion, discal rather approximated, plical before first discal; a streak of dark fuscous suffusion along termen: cilia orange-yellow, beneath tornus light brownish. Hindwings and cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in August; five specimens bred from larvæ feeding on *Icerya*, a genus of *Coccidæ* (scale-insects). Further particulars of this interesting habit should be obtained.

DIOCOSMA, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint very elongate, rather swollen, with a small basal hairpencil beneath. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with rough projecting scales towards apex above, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with vein 1b very long-furcate (for more than half its length), 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle, secondary

cell defined. Hindwings $\frac{4}{5}$, elongate-ovate, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 slightly approximated, 6 and 7 rather nearly approximated, diverging towards apex; in ♂ with costal hairpencil from base.

Type *D. callichroa*. Of somewhat doubtful affinity, but probably an early form of the family, perhaps allied to *Symmoca*.

DIOSCMA CALLICHROA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 16–19 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, tinged with crimson (damaged). Antennæ ochreous-whitish, basal joint crimson above. Thorax ochreous-whitish, patagia and posterior margin deep yellow more or less suffused with crimson. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, with a rather dark fuscous spot on each side before apex. Forewings elongate, in ♂ rather narrow, in ♀ broader, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, more pointed in ♂, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; a crimson spot along basal third of dorsum, becoming purplish posteriorly; an oblique trapezoidal deep yellow patch resting on basal fourth of costa and extending to beyond fold, terminated by a crimson dot representing plical stigma; immediately beyond this a broad crimson streak from costa to middle of disc, thence curved up again to costa beyond $\frac{3}{5}$, where it is broadest, and continued along costa to apex, suffused with dark fuscous-purplish before and beyond middle; costal space enclosed by this streak deep yellow except along lower edge; a dark fuscous-purplish streak along termen: cilia ochreous-whitish, suffused with light crimson except towards tornus. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish; in ♂ with whitish-yellowish hairpencil lying along costa from base above.

CAPE COLONY, Clanwilliam (Marchant), 1 ♂ in excellent condition except that it has lost palpi; Capetown, in January (Lightfoot), 2 ♀ specimens in very poor condition, but apparently with yellow colouring more generally diffused, and crimson streak obsolete on anterior portion, with some crimson marking towards tornus.

DIOSCMA CERAMOPIS, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, basal joint white marked with crimson above. Thorax whitish-yellowish, tips of patagia and posterior margin tinged with pink. Abdomen whitish, anal tuft ochreous-tinged. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale yellowish; a crimson

streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum, suffused with dark purplish-fuscous posteriorly, edged with white above and beneath; a broad ashy-purplish streak irrorated with deep ferruginous along costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to apex, attenuated posteriorly, edged beneath with whitish suffusion, before and beyond middle confluent with two upwards-convex lunulate deep ferruginous marks whose adjacent extremities cross in disc and enclose with costal streak a clear white elongate spot; a ferruginous dot beneath fold beyond $\frac{1}{3}$: cilia whitish-yellowish, on costa ferruginous-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish; costal hairpencil whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in February (Lightfoot); one specimen.

XYLORYCTIDÆ.

ODITES METAPHRACTA, n. sp.

♂. 27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous; palpi brownish towards base; antennal ciliations 3. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, little oblique; 2 from angle; whitish-ochreous, with a faint yellowish tinge; costal edge fulvous: cilia whitish-ochreous, on costa fulvous mixed with fuscous. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

NATAL, Durban, in November (Leigh); one specimen, bred but without particulars.

ŒCOPHORIDÆ.

HARPELLA SCOLOPSTIS, n. sp.

♂. 15–17 mm. Head white, towards centre of crown more or less pale brownish. Palpi pale brownish mixed with white, second joint very long, clothed with rough projecting scales on apical half above and towards apex beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second. Antennæ grey, ciliations 3. Thorax light brownish sprinkled with white. Abdomen light grey, sides and apex suffused with white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, very oblique; rather light fuscous, irrorated with white except on costal third; a moderate white costal streak from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$, attenuated to extremities; stigmata very indistinct, hardly darker, plical beneath first discal: cilia pale brownish, somewhat

mixed with white. Hindwings fuscous, paler and whitish-tinged towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish, with fuscous subbasal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); six specimens.

HYPERCALLIA HÆMATELLA Feld.

(APILETRIA HÆMATELLA Feld. Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxviii., 61.)

♂. 24 mm. Head white, tinged with light ochreous. Palpi ochreous-white. Antennæ whitish. Thorax ochreous-white, patagia tinged with crimson. Abdomen white. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen hardly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; shining white; costal edge black towards base; dorsal half tinged with ochreous and posteriorly suffused with light crimson-pink: cilia white, towards tornus ochreous-tinged. Hindwings white; cilia white, towards base ochreous-tinged.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in December (Lightfoot); one specimen. I do not hesitate to identify this with Felder's figure, the species being so distinct in character, though he represents the dorsal half of forewings as wholly deep crimson; probably his figure is over-coloured, but there may be variation as well. I have described this example, as no description has been published. Felder's specimen was stated to be from Mauritius.

PHILOBOTA CHALINITIS, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head white. Palpi white, lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of second joint suffused with ochreous-brown. Antennæ grey, ciliations 2. Thorax white, with shoulders and a stripe on each side of back ferruginous-yellow. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, oblique; white; two short diverging yellow streaks from middle of base, uppermost longer; a yellow mark on dorsum near base; a straight narrow fascia from beyond middle of costa to before middle of dorsum, anterior half yellow, posterior deep brown; an irregular fascia of brown suffusion from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, marked with a rather large yellow spot in middle; a yellow spot towards middle of termen, surrounded with brown suffusion extended upwards to apex: (cilia defective). Hindwings and cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in February (Lightfoot); one specimen.

DEPRESSARIA APPLANA F.

I refer to this species a rather small dull-coloured ♀ specimen, in which the first discal stigma and obliquely preceding dot are united

into a curved streak—a character which certainly occurs in the species, though only exceptionally; the markings of palpi, which are usually a good specific test in this genus, fully agree. The species may have been introduced accidentally, since it takes shelter in sheds, packing material, &c., so freely as to be almost domestic.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in January (Lightfoot).

STENOMIDÆ.

PAREXAULA, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ filiform, minutely ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), basal joint moderately elongate, with well-developed pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, drooping. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1b furcate, 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$, 3 from angle, curved so as to be nearest 2 in middle, 7 to costa, 7-9 parallel and rather near together, 10 more remote, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia almost 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, 5 and 6 slightly approximated at base, transverse vein very oblique between 6 and 7.

A remarkable and very interesting genus, which might be assumed as the ancestral form from which the *Oecophoridae* may have been derived.

PAREXAULA ISOMIMA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-17 mm. Head white, crown suffused with fuscous. Palpi fuscous sprinkled with white. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax fuscous or dark fuscous, apex of patagia whitish. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, segments banded with deep yellow-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white; a moderate fuscous or dark fuscous median streak from base to apex, sending an oblique branch from before its middle to costa beyond middle, a projection on its upper edge at $\frac{2}{3}$ representing second discal stigma; costal edge more or less suffused with dark fuscous from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; an inwardly oblique dark fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and a dot beyond this; a broad fuscous or dark fuscous streak along dorsum from base to tornus, near base sometimes extending almost to fold, but leaving base of dorsum white, its upper edge touching an elongate-

oval dark fuscous spot on fold representing plical stigma; sometimes a branch from median streak beyond middle to tornus; two or three small dark fuscous spots on lower part of termen: cilia white, suffused with whitish-fuscous towards tornus. Hindwings whitish-fuscous, more whitish towards base; cilia white.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown and Kalk Bay, in March (Lightfoot); three specimens. Even in superficial characters this species is remarkably like some of the Australian *Ecophoridae*, such as *Philobota interlineatella*.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

COSMOPTERYX ANTICHORDA, n. sp.

♂. 8-9 mm. Head dark fuscous, with a white line above eyes. (Palpi defective.) Antennæ fuscous sprinkled with blackish, two apical joints dark fuscous, next two whitish, next five dark fuscous, next one whitish, next dark fuscous, next whitish, next dark fuscous, basal joint white lined with black. Thorax dark fuscous, with three fine white longitudinal lines. Abdomen shining grey, three basal segments brownish ochreous dorsally except on margins, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings lanceolate, apex very long and finely caudate; blackish; three fine white longitudinal lines in an oblique series towards base, uppermost extended to costa near base but not nearly reaching fascia, other two short, not nearly reaching base or fascia; costal edge finely white for some distance before fascia; dorsal edge finely white towards base; a broad orange postmedian transverse band, edged anteriorly with a narrow vertical pale golden-metallic fascia bearing a black dot on its posterior edge above middle, and posteriorly by a pale golden-metallic dorsal spot bearing a minute black spot on its upper edge and a silvery-white costal spot slightly beyond it, between which the orange colour forms a triangular projection; from the dorsal spot proceeds a silvery-white subsinuate longitudinal line to apex: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

CAPE COLONY, Clanwilliam; two specimens.

STAGMATOPHORA DIVITELLA Const.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); one example, which does not seem to be specifically distinguishable from a specimen from S. France; the only difference is that the under surface of forewings is uniformly suffused with bronzy-grey, whereas in my French

specimen the markings of the upper surface are represented beneath by a distinct though suffused variegation.

STAGMATOPHORA BASANISTIS, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head whitish, crown tinged with yellow-ochreous. Palpi white, terminal joint with small fuscous subbasal and sub-apical spots internally. Antennæ dark fuscous spotted with white. Thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins white. Forewings broad-lanceolate, apex produced, acute; dark purplish-fuscous; ochreous-white transverse spots on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$, first slightly oblique, reaching fold, touching a small round golden-metallic spot beneath fold, second hardly oblique, reaching half across wing, nearly reaching an almost equally large bronzy-golden spot on dorsum opposite, third small, semicircular, nearly meeting a smaller bronzy-golden spot on dorsum somewhat before it: cilia dark fuscous (defective). Hindwings and cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Vryburg (Jones); one specimen.

SCYTHRIS CHLOREMA Meyr.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); four specimens. These show the species to be somewhat variable, and the original description may be amended in the following particulars:—

♂ ♀. 14–18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, partially suffused with white. Palpi white, second joint externally light brownish sprinkled with black except at apex. Abdomen white beneath. Forewings light greyish-ochreous or pale fuscous, more or less suffused with white, sometimes almost wholly, with a few scattered black scales; sometimes blackish dots beneath fold before $\frac{1}{3}$, and in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia light greyish-ochreous or pale fuscous, mixed with whitish towards base. Hindwings ochreous-grey, paler towards base; cilia whitish-ochreous.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

YPONOMEUTA SISTROPHORA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 20–21 mm. Head white, crown with four black spots. Palpi whitish, base of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ whitish. Thorax white, with a small black spot on patagia, two on each side of back, and one at posterior extremity. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly

rounded, oblique; pale shining grey; 25-29 small black spots or dots, viz., a series of four or five just beneath anterior half of costa, a series of about seven below this from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex, an evenly distributed median series of seven, a subdorsal series of five or six, and about five small ones arranged on veins 7 and 8 towards apex: cilia pale grey. Hindwings dark grey; basal hyaline patch short, narrow, acute, lying above vein 1c; cilia light grey.

NATAL, Lower Umkomaas, in January; two specimens.

COPTOPROCTIS Z.

Head smooth; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi rather short, ascending, loosely sealed, terminal joint shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae smooth-sealed. Forewings with 1b fureate, 2 from angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 7 and 8 separate, 7 to termen, secondary cell defined, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$; 2 remote, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 remote, curved, 6 and 7 rather near together and nearly parallel, transverse vein acutely angulated inwards on 6.

Allied to *Anticrates*, from which it differs by the stalking of veins 3 and 4 of forewings. I give the characters of this genus, as they are insufficiently given by Zeller, who treated it only as a group of *Ethmia* (*Psecadia*), to which it is not in fact at all related.

COPTOPROCTIS LANGUIDA Z.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in March.

BATRACHEDRA ŒMIAS, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head grey, face white. Palpi white, second and terminal joints each with two dark fuscous bands. Antennæ dark grey, towards apex with three slender white rings. Thorax grey, patagia suffused with ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; clear light ochreous-brown; a moderate fuscous streak irrorated with dark fuscous along dorsum from base to near apex, with the rather large dark fuscous plical stigma resting on its upper edge; a similar streak along posterior half of costa, continued as a fine line along costal edge to base; second discal stigma minute, black; a small black apical dot: cilia rather dark fuscous, at apex with a basal brownish-ochreous spot. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in September; one specimen.

COLEOPHORA MEGALOPTILA, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, scales of second joint forming a short angular apical tuft. Antennæ white, basal joint with very large projecting externally yellow-ochreous tuft of scales in front. Abdomen whitish. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; deep ochreous-yellow; a broad white dorsal band from base to tornus, near base occupying half wing, gradually narrowed to tornus, suffused with yellowish posteriorly; a moderate snow-white costal streak from base to near apex, edged beneath by a streak of dark brown suffusion which begins very narrowly near base and becomes much broader posteriorly, covering whole apex of wing: cilia pale whitish-ochreous, on costa snow-white. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Clanwilliam; one specimen. Allied to *vibicigerella*.

TINEIDÆ.

PHYLLOCNISTIS CITREILA Stt.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); two bred specimens. Doubtless introduced with its foodplant; not previously recorded from Africa.

LYONETIA COTIFRAGA, n. sp.

♀. 8 mm. Head white, with a few fuscous hairs in centre of crown. Palpi whitish. Antennæ pale grey, base white. Thorax white. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, very narrow, moderately pointed, apex strongly produced, caudate; fuscous, mixed with dark fuscous; four oblique white dorsal blotches or spots, reaching half across wing, first largest, basal, containing a spot of ground colour, second trapezoidal, third and fourth wedgeshaped, fourth tornal, small; three oblique white wedgeshaped marks from costa beyond middle; a round black apical dot: cilia white, towards tornus pale fuscous, round apex with three vertical costal bars, two vertical dorsal, and one direct apical bar dark fuscous, first dorsal bar preceded by a fuscous spot. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); one specimen.

OINOPHILA V-FLAVA Haw.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); five specimens. These vary much in development of marking, the extreme forms being (*a*) both fasciæ well developed and connected by a broad bar in disc, and

(b) all markings nearly obsolete. Not previously recorded from Africa.

HIEROXESTIS OMOSCOPA Meyr.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January (Lightfoot); two specimens. Hitherto only recorded from Australia, where however it is almost certainly not native, so that Africa may be its real home.

TINEOLA LEUCASTIS Meyr.

. TRANSVAAL, Klerksdorp, in September (Alston).

MONOPIS CROCICAPITELLA Clem.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); five specimens. An introduced species, now cosmopolitan.

MONOPIS ETHELELLA Newm.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in December (Lightfoot); six specimens. These have the discal spot usually smaller and more dot-like, and the pale speckling towards costa posteriorly very scanty or absent, but cannot be regarded as specifically distinct from the typical form with which I am familiar in Australia and New Zealand.

TINEA GRANELLA L.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in December (Lightfoot); two specimens. Introduced with grain, on which it feeds.

TINEA FUSCIPUNCTELLA Haw.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); three specimens. An introduced refuse-feeder.

TINEA PELLIONELLA L.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); ten specimens. Also introduced; feeds on clothes, carpets, &c.

TINEA SESQUITERTIA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10–11 mm. Head light brownish-ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ somewhat over 1, pale greyish-ochreous faintly spotted with fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish, strewn with coarse fuscous strigulae; small dark fuscous spots on costa slightly before middle and at $\frac{2}{3}$, and on dorsum

opposite first costal, surrounded by clear spaces on margins: cilia whitish-ochreous, at base with a few fuscous scales. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); three specimens.

TINEA ANTIPHRACTA, n. sp.

♀. 12-13 mm. Head pale yellowish. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennæ light grey. Thorax pale whitish-ochreous, patagia dark purplish-fuscous except on outer edge. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; whitish-ochreous, with a few scattered fuscous scales; a thick dark purplish-fuscous streak along basal third of costa, posterior extremity suffused; a strong dark purplish-fuscous streak along fold from base to $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing, terminating abruptly; discal stigmata dark purplish-fuscous, approximated, first elongate, dash-like, second rounded; sometimes some undefined grey spots or scattered scales round apex and along termen: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous tinged with grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown and Clanwilliam, in January; four specimens. Near *T. zebra* Wals.

SETOMORPHIA RUTELLA Z.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January and August (Lightfoot); seven specimens.

AMYDRIA Clem.

I think *Scyrotis* Meyr. must be merged in this; I find that maxillary palpi are present, though very short and sometimes concealed in the dense scales of face; a short tongue is sometimes but not always present. The bristles of labial palpi are usually much more developed in the African species, but the character varies specifically.

AMYDRIA POLIODES, n. sp.

♂. 24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint with numerous spreading bristles beneath and externally, suffused with fuscous except at apex, terminal joint mixed with fuscous. Antennæ light grey. Thorax purplish-fuscous sprinkled with darker. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous suffused with light

purplish-fuscos, strewn throughout with undefined strigulae of dark fuscous irroration; costal edge more or less ochreous-whitish except towards base; second discal stigma represented by a small spot of dark fuscous suffusion: cilia pale greyish-ochreous mixed with pale purplish-fuscos (imperfect). Hindwings pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, base sprinkled with fuscous.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in March (Lightfoot); two specimens. Nearly allied to *A. percastis* Meyr., but forewings rather broader, with termen less oblique, and easily distinguished by the whitish head.

AMYDRIA RAPIDA, n. sp.

♂. 18–20 mm. Head and thorax whitish-yellowish, forehead suffused with pale fulvous; tongue short. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint with dense rough projecting scales beneath and long bristles externally, suffused with fulvous above and towards apex, terminal joint rather short. Antennae ochreous-whitish finely ringed with grey. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale brownish-ochreous; markings yellow-whitish or white, indistinct, viz., a broad costal streak from base to $\frac{3}{8}$, a large patch extending over dorsal half from base to tornus, and a broad median streak from $\frac{3}{8}$ of disc to apex: cilia whitish-ochreous, round apex sometimes sprinkled with grey. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey basal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); five specimens.

AMYDRIA ARCTOCEPHALA, n. sp.

♂. 16–17 mm. Head dark fuscous mixed with whitish; tongue developed. Palpi whitish-yellowish sprinkled with fuscous, second joint fuscous except apex, with external row of bristles. Maxillary palpi short, stout. Antennae grey. Thorax pale brownish-ochreous, darker anteriorly. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale brownish-ochreous, more brownish towards base of costa, with a very few scattered black specks; costal edge dark fuscous towards base; a small black discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia pale brownish-ochreous (imperfect). Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey subbasal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in February (Lightfoot); two specimens

AMYDRIA TROPHIAS Meyr.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); four specimens.

TIQUADRA GOOCHII Wals.

NATAL, Durban (Leigh); one specimen. This is a ♂, expanding 25 mm., with the hindwings pale ochreous-yellowish, cilia yellow-whitish.

MESOPHERNA INCULTELLA Walk.

CAPE COLONY, Clanwilliam (Marchant); two specimens. This species, referred by Walker to *Tinea* and not since corrected, appears truly referable to the genus *Mesopherna*, hitherto only known by three Australian species; it is therefore an interesting identification. Antennæ of ♂ with spreading ciliations (2); forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex.

MELASINA CIRCOPHORA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 26–30 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ dark fuscous, slightly whitish-sprinkled; palpi moderate, rather slender, curved, ascending; antennal pectinations in ♂ hardly 3. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings very elongate, narrow, costal gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; all veins separate; dark fuscous; sometimes some slight whitish suffusion towards fold in middle, and a few scattered whitish scales; two large transversely placed and confluent black rings in disc before middle, two others longitudinally placed and separate in disc posteriorly, and a fifth beneath these more or less defined on lower margin, all these more or less incomplete; between or traversing these are sometimes several more or less marked black longitudinal dashes on veins, especially in ♀; small blackish marks on or near dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$ and tornus: cilia fuscous, tips paler. Hindwings light fuscous, in ♀ darker-sprinkled; cilia light fuscous, towards tips whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot, Robertson); three specimens. The black markings are evidently variable, but the species is easily recognised by the very long forewings and uniform dark ground-colour.

MELASINA ÆDIFICA Meyr.

CAPE COLONY, Vryburg; one specimen.

MELASINA BRACHYCTENIS, n. sp.

♂. 24 mm. Head pale yellowish-ochreous, on sides of crown fuscous-tinged. Palpi moderate, densely scaled, tolerably pointed,

whitish-ochreous somewhat mixed with fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, pectinations hardly 3, lined with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-whitish, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous irroration. Abdomen ochreous-whitish more or less suffused with fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat rounded, oblique; all veins separate; ochreous-whitish, irregularly strewn with suffused fuscous strigulæ irrorated with blackish-fuscous, appearing to form a small basal patch, a broad streak along anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa, a broad bent median fascia, and a patch in disc posteriorly, but these are all very indefinite; the ground-colour appears to form a clear white patch towards dorsum before middle, and another towards costa beyond middle; about five small dark fuscous spots on posterior half of costa: cilia whitish-ochreous, indistinctly barred with grey and dark fuscous irroration. Hindwings grey, sprinkled with darker; cilia whitish, with a fuscous shade.

CAPE COLONY, Vryburg; two specimens. An obscure insect, but distinguished from other species of similar appearance by the shorter antennal pectinations, which in them are about 5.

SUPPLEMENT.

Since writing the above, I have received a further consignment of material from Dr. Péringuey, as well as some bred from the larvæ by Mr. Chas. Lounsbury, the Cape Government Entomologist; and I have therefore added these in the form of a supplementary list.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

PLATYPTILIA AMPHILOGA, n. sp.

♀. 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish mixed with dark reddish-fuscous, face with strong rounded horny prominence, palpi moderately long, porrected. Antennæ fuscous mixed with whitish. Abdomen white sprinkled with dark fuscous. Forewings cleft from $\frac{3}{4}$, segments moderately broad, termen of first somewhat sinuate, of second nearly straight, oblique; whitish, closely and suffusedly strigulated with reddish-fuscous and dark fuscous irroration, more distinctly on costa; small spots of dark fuscous suffusion on fold at $\frac{1}{3}$ and in disc before middle; a triangular dark fuscous blotch on costa before base of cleft, its apex reaching to below cleft, followed

on costa by a suffused white spot; a dark fuscous fascia crossing middle of both segments, anterior edge suffused, posterior straight, edged by a white line: cilia whitish, round termen of both segments with a dark fuscous subbasal line, within cleft mixed with fuscous except a patch on lower margin of first segment posteriorly, followed by some blackish scales, on dorsum with a triangular projection of blackish scales at $\frac{3}{5}$, a small projection at $\frac{4}{5}$, and a larger one at tornus. Hindwings dark grey; cilia fuscous, on dorsum of third segment with a large elongate-triangular projection of fuscous and blackish scales at $\frac{2}{3}$, and irregularly scattered black scales between this and base.

CAPE COLONY, Montague, in November (Purcell); one specimen. Similar to *molopias* and *pusillidactylus*, and intermediate between them in size, and also in the position of the dorsal scale-projection of hindwings; specially characterised by the frontal prominence.

PSELNOPHORUS ASTRAGALOTES, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. (Head defaced.) Antennæ greyish mixed with white. Thorax light fuscous, shoulders white. Abdomen pale ochreous with white subdorsal and lateral lines, latter partly edged above with dark fuscous. Legs white lined with dark fuscous. Forewings cleft from $\frac{3}{5}$, segments acute, first narrow, second very narrow; light fuscous sprinkled with darker; a narrow white streak along anterior half of costa, scales of extreme costal edge dark fuscous; a small subquadrate dark fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, followed by a spot of white suffusion; a dark fuscous elongate mark on costa above base of cleft, preceded and followed by suffused white marks; a dark fuscous crescentic spot on base of cleft; a white patch occupying anterior half of second segment except dorsal edge; both segments mixed with white and dark fuscous towards apex: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous especially posteriorly, on costa with several white patches, on upper margin of second segment white towards apex, on lower margin of both segments with a white patch beyond middle. Hindwings dark grey; cilia fuscous, at apex of second segment whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Clanwilliam (Lightfoot); one specimen. Allied to *baptodactylus*.

PTEROPHORUS SERPENS, n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Crown whitish-ochreous, between antennæ white, face brownish-ochreous. Palpi moderate, slender, fuscous, white beneath. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax whitish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, with subdorsal and lateral white stripes. Legs

whitish, anterior and middle pairs lined with dark fuscous. Forewings cleft from $\frac{2}{5}$, segments rather narrow, acute; whitish, with a few scattered fuscous scales; some fuscous irroration towards middle of dorsum and before cleft; a dark fuscous triangular spot on costa above base of cleft, its discal portion nearly reaching this, but paler and more suffused; a black dot on costa midway between this and apex, and beyond this a dark fuscous dot on lower margin of first segment; apex of second segment suffused with dark fuscous, with a black dot on its lower margin near apex: cilia ochreous-whitish, on lower margin of both segments with a brownish or fuscous patch before apex, towards base of cleft brownish, on lower margin of second segment with a pale brownish patch towards base. Hindwings grey; cilia light brownish.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in January (Lightfoot); one specimen.

AGDISTIS CRETIFERA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 28-30 mm. Head white, forehead rather rounded-prominent. Palpi rather short, rough-scaled, white, with two or three fuscous scales. Antennæ whitish spotted with fuscous. Thorax white, tinged or sprinkled with pale ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, with a few black specks. Forewings with apex obtuse, termen almost straight, rather strongly oblique; greyish-ochreous, irrorated with white and fuscous; a streak of ochreous-white suffusion along dorsum; triangular area ochreous-white, in ♂ irrorated with greyish-ochreous and fuscous towards termen, with a small suffused dark fuscous spot at inverted apex, and others beneath its lower margin beyond middle and midway between this and first; cilia ochreous-whitish (imperfect). Hindwings ochreous-whitish; some suffused dark fuscous irroration along posterior part of subdorsal fold and lower part of termen; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Worcester, 1 ♂; Saldanah Bay (Lightfoot), 1 ♀.

EUCOSMIDÆ.

POLYCHROSIS SPISSANA Zell.

1 ♂, bred from larva feeding on large red *Ceroplastes* (*Coccidæ* or scale-insects) (Lounsbury). The surface of hindwings towards middle of costa is in this sex clothed with long hairs.

EUCOSMA (?) INSOLENS, n. sp.

♀. 11-12 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi moderate, porrected, dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish, base whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous

ringed with whitish. Thorax dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, rather oblique; dark fuscous, irrorated with white throughout; the confluence of white irroration forms about eight indistinct transverse marks from costa, more defined posteriorly; anterior half of wing with indications of undefined transverse whitish striæ; two more distinct transverse whitish marks from dorsum beyond middle; two undefined thick somewhat curved leaden-grey striæ sprinkled with white from costa about $\frac{2}{3}$ to about tornus, forming margins of ocellus, within which are three indistinct black dots or marks; last costal white mark extended indistinctly to termen beneath apex: cilia fuscous sprinkled and indistinctly barred with white, with a dark fuscous subbasal shade. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; whitish-fuscous, apical area and termen broadly suffused with fuscous; cilia fuscous-whitish, with fuscous subbasal line.

CAPE COLONY, Hex River; two specimens bred in August from larvæ feeding on a species of *Ceroplastes* (*Coccidæ*) (Lounsbury). The generic name *Eucosma* Hb. is (as Prof. Fernald has shown to be necessary) applied here to the genus hitherto termed by me *Epiblema* Hb.; the generic reference of the present species is, however, in the absence of the ♂, still uncertain.

TORTRICIDÆ.

CACOECIA HELIASPIS Meyr.

♂. 17 mm. Forewings with costal fold reaching from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, narrow, slight, costa posteriorly sinuate, apex almost rectangular, termen straight, vertical, rounded beneath; a large undefined blotch of dark ashy-fuscous and blackish-fuscous suffusion occupying most of dorsum and reaching half across wing; other characters as in ♀.

I think, however, now that this may be a geographical form of *C. occidentalis* Wals.

PHALONIADÆ.

PHARMACIS TRIMENI Feld.

(CONCHYLIS TRIMENI Feld. Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxvii., 48, 51.)

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, Clanwilliam, in February (Lightfoot); three specimens. The name *Pharmacis* Hb. supersedes *Euxanthis* Hb. Felder's two figures represent the sexes.

PHARMACIS STIGMATICA, n. sp.

♂. 12–13 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi pale brownish. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish, irregularly and suffusedly mixed with light yellow-ochreous; anterior half of costal edge dark fuscous, beneath which is some fuscous suffusion; a moderate ochreous-brown median fascia nearly parallel to termen, but obtusely angulated above middle, and indented above this, sinuate near dorsum, lower portion sharply defined and more or less marked with dark fuscous, towards anterior edge near dorsum suffused with dark leaden-grey; a distinct black discal dot at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia whitish, outer half suffused with fuscous and sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey-whitish, becoming greyer posteriorly; cilia whitish, with a faint grey line.

CAPE COLONY, George (Wilman), Capetown (Lightfoot); two specimens.

GELECHIADÆ.

MEGACRASPEDUS SERICA, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish. Palpi whitish, tuft of second joint long, terminal joint dark fuscous anteriorly. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish. Forewings broad-lanceolate, apex rather produced; acute; 6 separate; grey, suffusedly irrorated with shining white, becoming wholly white towards costa on anterior half, greyest towards apex; a few scattered black specks, especially on posterior half: cilia whitish, with a few black specks near base. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in January (Lightfoot); one specimen.

ARISTOTELIA PTILASTIS, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head white, finely sprinkled with fuscous and on crown with dark fuscous. Palpi rather thickened with scales, white, sprinkled with dark fuscous, second and terminal joints each with two bands of black irroration. Antennæ fuscous indistinctly ringed with whitish. Thorax fuscous irrorated with white. Abdomen grey, tinged with whitish-ochreous towards base. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; 6 and 7 out of 8; rather dark fuscous irrorated with white; a dark fuscous dot towards costa near base; four costal spots of brown suffusion irrorated with black, becoming larger

posteriorly, first very small, fourth anteapical, large; obliquely beyond the first three of these are three subdorsal tufts of scales, mixed with black anteriorly, white posteriorly, third preceded by a yellow-ochreous spot; second and third costal spots edged beneath by yellow-ochreous spots; a small yellow-ochreous spot with two or three raised black scales in middle of disc: cilia pale fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous round apex, with rows of whitish points. Hindwings light grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in March (Lightfoot); one specimen.

GELECHIA EPICENTRA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 16 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous, second joint with dark fuscous specks tending to form longitudinal series, terminal joint almost as long as second, whitish, with lateral dark fuscous line towards base. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light yellow-ochreous irregularly sprinkled with fuscous; a small fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{1}{6}$; stigmata black, plical obliquely before first discal, beyond which is an additional black dot in middle of disc, these three connected by a patch of fuscous suffusion, second discal less defined, preceded by an additional undefined dark fuscous dot obliquely above it; a transverse patch of fuscous suffusion from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, reaching half across wing; a series of blackish-fuscous dots round posterior third of costa and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous, with a few fuscous specks towards base. Hindwings over 1, pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in February (Lightfoot); two specimens.

GELECHIA PANAULA, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, sides more brownish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint brownish-tinged, terminal joint almost as long as second. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, basal joint brownish-tinged. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish and mixed with pale ochreous-brownish; costa, dorsum, and all veins marked by fine white lines; some whitish subdorsal suffusion; discal stigmata small, blackish, plical represented by a very fine black linear mark obliquely before first discal: cilia ochreous-whitish (defective). Hindwings whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); one specimen.

GELECHIA PHELOTRIS, n. sp.

♀. 21 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, crown irrorated with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous except towards apex, terminal joint with two broad bands of dark fuscous irroration, as long as second. Antennæ whitish-ochreous ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous suffused with fuscous and irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, irregularly and suffusedly mixed throughout with brownish and rather dark fuscous; stigmata ferruginous with one or two dark fuscous scales, cloudy, indistinct, plical obliquely before first discal; indications of very indistinct dark fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale greyish-ochreous mixed with fuscous and sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings with 6 and 7 nearly parallel towards base, suddenly approximated near base; grey-whitish; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Kimberley, in August (Captain Barrett-Hamilton); one specimen.

YPSOLOPHUS SCENITES, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax light greyish-ochreous. Palpi fuscous, second joint rather short, white at apex, with short apical tuft beneath, terminal joint twice as long as second, ochreous-whitish. Antennæ and abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; pale fuscous, with scattered dark fuscous scales; a short dark fuscous costal strigula before middle; second discal stigma rather dark fuscous, indistinct: cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings light grey, somewhat darker towards apex; cilia pale greyish.

CAPE COLONY, King William's Town (Lightfoot); one specimen.

CHELARIA ALBOGRISEA Wals

This species differs from the type of *Chelaria* in having two posterior scale-projections on apical joint of palpi instead of one, and also 6 of forewings separate, whilst in the type 7 and 8 rise out of 6. In the latter character it agrees with the closely allied Australian genus *Allocota* Meyr., to which it should perhaps be referred; but I have a number of allied species from India, of which the structural variation is rather puzzling, and their generic definition must be reserved for further study.

NATAL, Durban, in November (Leigh).

BLASTOBASIDÆ.

BLASTOBASIS TARICHEUTA, n. sp.

♀. 21 mm. Head brownish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous except at apex of second joint. Antennæ and thorax fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous, with a few whitish scales; a lighter spot on base of costa; round spots representing discal stigmata, an undefined streak along fold, and a subtriangular spot on tornus very indistinctly formed by darker suffusion; indistinct ochreous-whitish dots along posterior third of costa and round apex: cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with brownish. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Lightfoot); one specimen.

ECOPHORIDÆ.

ISOCRITA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ serrulate, pubescent, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, loosely spreading towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* very long-furcate, 2 from $\frac{1}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from rather before middle. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$; 2-7 nearly equidistant and parallel.

This genus appears to be certainly allied to *Diocosma*, described in the earlier part of this paper, and though both are curious and rather abnormal, I think that, considered together, they must be referred to the *Ecophoridae*, falling in the group *Depressariades*, and probably having most affinity to the Indian genus *Eonympha*.

ISOCRITA STOLARCHA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax pale yellow thinly reticulated with red, face shining yellow-whitish. Palpi rosy-whitish. Antennæ whitish-fuscous, more whitish towards base, basal joint crimson. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, in ♂ with a round black lateral spot before apex. Forewings elongate, costa mode-

rately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale yellow, coarsely and irregularly reticulated with crimson-red, in ♂ more or less suffused and subconfluent throughout so as to appear nearly all red, in ♀ suffused and confluent towards margins on posterior half only; a streak from middle of base to middle of dorsum and thence to costa beyond middle, a spot beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, and a series of cloudy dots along posterior part of dorsum and termen to apex in ♀ indicated by dark purplish-fuscous suffusion, in ♂ hardly traceable, purple-erimson: cilia pale yellowish, towards base suffused in ♂ with crimson, in ♀ with dark purplish-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown and Kalk Bay, in March (Lightfoot); two specimens.

RHŒOPTERA, n. g.

Head loosely haired, hairs projecting on forehead in a conical rough tuft; ocelli small; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ moderately ciliated ($1\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint beneath with triangular apical tuft of long projecting scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat over 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 closely approximated at base, 5-7 parallel.

Type *R. gigas* Wals. Apparently most allied to the Australian genus *Saropla* Meyr.; the greater relative breadth of the hindwings is unusual in the *Ecophoridae*, but is due to the exceptional and irregular contraction of the forewings. The species is referred by Lord Walsingham to *Ypsolophus*, with which there is some superficial resemblance, but the neuration is entirely different.

PHILOBOTA TECTIFERA, n. sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head and thorax yellow-ochreous, face and shoulders suffused with pale grey. Palpi grey mixed with pale yellowish. Antennæ and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed; termen nearly straight, oblique; fulvous-yellowish, suffused with pale fuscous towards costa except near base; fold from near base to præternal blotch broadly suffused with ferruginous-brown; first discal stigma dark fuscous; a triangular rather dark purplish-fuscous blotch on dorsum before

tornus, reaching rather more than half across wing, anteriorly edged with white; immediately beyond this a moderate incurved fascia of ferruginous-brown suffusion from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, where it coalesces with a narrow irregular-edged terminal fascia, yellow space between these edged with white beneath: cilia pale fuscous mixed with ferruginous-brownish (defective). Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in March (Lightfoot); one specimen.

GRACILARIADÆ.

GRACILARIA PROSTICTA, n. sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head brassy-ochreous-whitish, crown bronzy-tinged. Palpi whitish, lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of second joint grey externally. Antennæ pale grey, towards base whitish. Thorax pale ochreous tinged with purplish-grey anteriorly. Abdomen grey. Anterior and middle legs dark fuscous, tarsi white except towards tip, posterior legs whitish. Forewings elongate, very narrow, costa anteriorly straight, posteriorly gently arched, apex pointed, termen continuous with dorsum; violet-bronzy-ochreous; about twelve minute black dots arranged along costa from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, and some others beneath costa towards base; a rather broad light brassy-yellow streak extending along costa from before $\frac{1}{3}$ to near apex; a small elongate blackish spot in middle of disc; a dark fuscous dot on costa near apex: cilia whitish-yellowish tinged with purplish-bronzy, at apex with a dark bronzy spot, round apex with tips black. Hindwings grey; cilia yellow-grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Kalk Bay, in February (Lightfoot); one specimen.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

GYMNOGRAMMA RHODONEURA, n. sp.

♂. 16-17 mm. Head pale ochreous, face dull crimson. Palpi whitish-ochreous tinged with crimson. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, basal joint suffused with crimson. Thorax pale ochreous, shoulders and a central stripe light crimson. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen little rounded, oblique; 7 and 8 approximated at base; pale yellow-ochreous; veins more or less suffused with light crimson, especially on upper margin of cell and beyond its angles; base of costa crimson: cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with crimson (defective). Hindwings

with 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 short-stalked, cell between 5 and 6 limited by fork of parting-vein; whitish-ochreous suffused with pale crimson-rosy; cilia ochreous-whitish tinged with rosy.

CAPE COLONY, George (Wilman); two specimens.

GLYPHIPTERYX STELUCHA, n. sp.

♀. 11 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi white with four black rings, second joint with rough projecting scales beneath, apex black in front. Abdomen dark fuscous, beneath banded with yellowish-white. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, rather oblique; 7 and 8 separate; dark bronzy-fuscous, on posterior half shining bronzy-orange-ochreous; a rather narrow direct transverse ochreous-whitish fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, attenuated on costa; six parallel rather oblique violet-golden-metallic streaks running from white dots on costa, edged anteriorly with dark fuscous, first at $\frac{1}{2}$, second longest, reaching half across wing, fourth very small; violet-golden-metallic dots beneath extremities of fifth and sixth, latter terminal; erect violet-golden-metallic streaks from $\frac{1}{5}$ of dorsum and tornus, former limiting the dark fuscous area, space between and beyond these longitudinally streaked with black; a violet-golden-metallic mark along lower part of termen: cilia orange-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous, tips whitish, with a subapical whitish indentation (defective). Hindwings dark fuscous, costal area whitish from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia dark fuscous, with blackish basal shade.

CAPE COLONY, King William's Town (Lightfoot); one specimen.

GYPSOSARIS, n. g.

Head rough-haired; ocelli present; tongue long. Antennæ $\frac{3}{5}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten of thin scales. Labial palpi moderately long, obliquely ascending, clothed with loose rough projecting scales throughout to apex. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, porrected. Posterior tibiæ loosely haired. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to termen, 8-10 approximated, 11 from middle, secondary cell well-defined. Hindwings almost 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{5}$; 2-7 separate, lower branch of internal vein continuous with 4, 5 and 6 approximated on each side of upper branch.

GYPSOSARIS CONIATA, n. sp.

♂. 13-14 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax white. Palpi grey, internally white. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings

elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, very oblique; white; some small scattered light ochreous-yellowish spots, apparently irregular and variable in position: cilia white. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, Kalk Bay, in February (Lightfoot); two specimens.

PLUTELLA BALANOPIS, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head whitish, sides of face pale ochreous. Palpi brownish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous, tuft of second joint short. Antennae greyish-ochreous with several whitish bands. Thorax pale ochreous, suffused with dark fuscous irroration except on a broad dorsal stripe. Abdomen whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, oblique; whitish-ochreous, suffusedly mixed with light brownish; a rather dark fuscous suffusion extends over whole wing, except a small elongate patch in centre of disc, and undefined costal and dorsal streaks which disappear towards base; costal half of wing irregularly dotted with dark fuscous; a narrow elongate ochreous-white spot in disc at $\frac{1}{5}$, partially edged with dark fuscous; a cloudy blackish-fuscous spot at apex: cilia whitish-ochreous, with two dark fuscous shades. Hindwings with 3 and 4 closely approximated at base, 5 and 6 approximated towards base; pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Clanwilliam, in November (Lightfoot); one specimen.

TINEIDÆ.

OPOGONA SCAPHOPIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14–15 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellow, crown purplish-fuscous. Palpi fuscous, internally whitish-ochreous. Antennae pale yellowish. Thorax ochreous-yellow. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings lanceolate, apex rather prolonged, acute; clear pale ochreous-yellow; a slender dark fuscous streak along basal fifth of costa; a narrow purplish-bronzy-fuscous streak edged anteriorly with black from $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum along termen to apex, thickest on tornus and thence very finely attenuated to apex: cilia gray, slightly purplish-tinged, on costa pale yellowish. Hindwings pale shining prismatic violet-brassy-grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Port Elizabeth, bred in April from larvæ boring stems of Aloe (Lounsbury); two specimens.

TINEOLA PURPUREA Stt.

(TINEA PURPUREA Stt. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (n.s.) V, 221.)

♂. 21 mm. Head orange. Labial palpi bronzy-fuscous, towards tip ochreous-whitish. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish. Thorax purplish-bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen light bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; all veins separate; bronzy tinged with purple towards costa: cilia light bronzy. Hindwings with 3 and 4 approximated at base; bronzy, strongly suffused with purple, especially posteriorly; cilia pale whitish-grey.

The specimen which I have described is apparently Stainton's original type; it bore a label with the name *Tinea purpurea*, n. sp. in Stainton's own writing, and the correct locality-label, Knysna, and Stainton only mentions one specimen. Stainton's description, whilst fully agreeing, is in some respects incomplete, and I therefore took the opportunity of redescribing it. It is very like *Tinea ænopsis* Meyr., but is larger, narrower-winged, and more brightly coloured; *ænopsis* is a true *Tinea*, with folded maxillary palpi.

SCYROTIS, n. g.

Head loosely haired; ocelli present; tongue absent. Antennæ $\frac{3}{2}$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint rather large, with strong pecten of long scales. Labial palpi short, porrected, second joint loosely scaled, terminal joint tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, porrected, loosely scaled. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1b simple, 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$, 3 and 4 approximated, 5 absent, 7 to termen, 8-10 rather approximated, 11 from before middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; veins all separate, 5 and 6 rather approximated.

SCYROTIS ATHLETA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish irrorated with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish mixed with dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous obscurely ringed with ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale fuscous, segmental margins ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous or ochreous-whitish, partially tinged with fuscous, distinctly irrorated with dark fuscous;

indications of an undefined darker discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; very undefined dots of dark fuscous irroration round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia ochreous-grey-whitish with two fuscous shades, towards base sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings light fuscous; cilia pale greyish-ochreous tinged with fuscous.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain (Lounsbury); four specimens. Mr. Lounsbury sends the following particulars of the very interesting and quite exceptional larval habits of this insect: "The larvæ produce what are known in these parts as 'Jumping Beans'; they are formed in the leaves and young stems of *Rhus glauca*; when the larva is full-grown the 'Bean' separates from the plant-tissue that confines it, and this tissue ruptures irregularly; then by the persistent struggles of the larva the 'Bean' becomes dislodged and falls to the ground, where it jumps about in a striking manner; sometimes in the case of caged specimens this jumping continues for six weeks or more. The 'Beans' are found during November, but pupation does not seem to take place till February; the moths emerging towards the end of March. The insect pupates inside the 'Bean,' and the moth escapes through a neatly cut circular aperture at one end. The larva is subject to the attack of two or more parasites. I am, I believe, the first to rear this moth, though the 'Jumping Bean' is well known."

Mr. Lounsbury sent also examples of the "beans" themselves; as explained above, these are not really beans or fruits, and must not be compared with the so-called "jumping beans" from Mexico; they are regular oval cases, receptacles, or cocoons, of a pinkish-ochreous colour, measuring about 6 mm. \times 4 mm., with a finely vermiculated surface, and show no silk in their construction, being apparently composed of a substance deposited in a semifluid condition, and subsequently hardened by drying into a thin shell or wall. When the moth is to emerge, one end of this is sliced off quite neatly and evenly, perhaps by some special apparatus in the pupa. The whole phenomenon is very singular, and needs further investigation and explanation.

MELASINA STIBARODES, n. sp.

σ ♀. 21-25 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen densely hairy with mixed fuscous and whitish hairs; head small, palpi short, thorax and abdomen broad and robust. Antennæ fuscous, in σ lined with white, pectinations in σ 4. Forewings elongate, moderate, slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 sometimes stalked; pale

fuscous suffusedly mixed with dark fuscous; markings in ♂ pale fuscous, slightly whitish-mixed or not paler than ground colour, indistinct, in ♀ white, distinct; two sometimes confluent spots at base, a sometimes interrupted fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, a transverse spot from middle of costa, and a curved series of four spots from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus; a series of small spots round posterior portion of costa and termen; two or three variable and irregularly placed dots in disc besides these: cilia fuscous, in ♂ sprinkled with whitish, in ♀ barred with white. Hindwings with 5 and 6 sometimes stalked; in ♂ rather dark fuscous, in ♀ whitish-fuscous finely irrorated with dark fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in March; three specimens, bred from larvæ. Specially distinguished by the unusually robust thorax and abdomen, small head, and dense hairy clothing, which give it a bombycoid appearance; the neuration is remarkably variable, veins 7 and 8 of forewings and 5 and 6 of hindwings being separate, short-stalked, or long-stalked in different specimens or even in different wings of the same specimen. The larval case is remarkably Psychid in character, very large, 32 mm. in length; cylindrical, of tough silk closely covered with small pieces of stick (apparently twigs and thorns) arranged transversely, with the ends shortly projecting.

MELASINA CIRCOPHORA Meyr.

The larval case of this species is 18 mm. long, cylindrical, of silk covered with slender pieces of stick arranged longitudinally, each piece being as long as the case.